THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month, - - - - - - $1.00
For two months, - - - - - - 2.00
Three months, - - - - - - 3.00
Six months, - - - - - - 5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Negro Soldiers Hung in Texas for an Outrage Committed Near this City.

The following official statement of just punishment visited upon the perpetrators of a diabolical outrage committed in this vicinity, was received at this office yesterday:

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head'qrs 3d Division, 25th Army Corps,
BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS, Aug. 20, 1865.

Editor of the Richmond Times—Sir: Some of the inhabitants of Richmond or vicinity may recollect that while a portion of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps was encamped at the outskirts of the city, an outrage was committed by colored soldiers upon one Mrs. Eliza Woodson and her neice, (whose name I have forgotten,) who resided on the Deep Run road about a half a mile out

Three soldiers, Sergeants Jackson and Brooks, and Corporal John Sheppard, all belong to the Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Troops, were tried by a General Court Martial as the perpetrators of this outrage—were convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

Sergeants Jackson and Brooks suffered the death penalty at Brownsville Texas, on the 29th day of July, 1865, in the presence of the entire Division.

Corporal Sheppard, the third party, was injured on board of a transport while lying in Hampton Roads, by having his collar bone broken, and was sent to the Fortress Monroe hospital. This accident has only delayed his punishment. He will undoubtedly meet his just deserts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. ANDREWS,
Captain Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T., and A. A. I. G.
Third Division Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

THADDEUS STEVENS RAMPANT.

The President's Policy Denounced.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens delivered a speech in the court house, in Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday night, which was a tissue of sophistical fallacies, in direct opposition to the policy of President Johnson. He denounces the theory that the revolted States have never been out of the Union as an "utter absurdity," and the attempt of the Executive to direct Conventions to be held for remodeling the Constitutions of such States as "rank usurpation." He regards President Johnson's theory of restoration as wholly wrong, and would have the Southern States held as conquered provinces. He declared himself to be in favor of confiscating the property of all Southerners worth over $10,000, who had in any manner committed themselves to the prosecution of the war. He estimates that this property would produce a sum of over three thousand millions of dollars, which, he proposes, should be used to compensate loyal men who lost property in the war, to provide houses for negroes, to increase the pensions of soldiers, and towards liquidating the public debt. He stated that this, though usually estimated at four billions of dollars, is far beyond that amount, and that the annual expenditure will shortly be not less than five hundred millions of dollars. In concluding his address, he "boldly avowed his belief that the very existence of the Republican party depended upon the Rebel States being kept out of the Union for a while; their admission would render the success of the Democrats inevitable."

From East Tennessee--Bristol--The Crops--Hogs.

Some ten or fifteen soldiers stationed at Bristol, as a guard, about the 1st instant, became so disorderly that their officer, a Lieutenant, called the citizens to his assistance, and with them disarmed and arrested the guard and sent them to Lynchburg for trial. One of the soldiers had struck the officer.

The political troubles in the region about Knoxville are driving many of the citizens of that section to Bristol and its neighborhood.—This influence, together with the fertility of the surrounding country, and its rare facilities of communication, must rapidly build up the town of Bristol.

The corn in the whole of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennesse is magnificent. The crops of sorghum and buckwheat are also large and very fine. We regret to have to state that this region, usually so prolific of pork, will this year not produce more than enough for home consumption. The cholera has killed the greater portion of the hogs.—*Exchange.*

The New Governor of Vermont.

It is wonderful to look at the numerous changes that occur within a few years—especially among politicians. The Hon. Paul Gillingham, just elected Governor of Vermont by the republicans, was five or six years ago the leading democratic politician of the State, and wrote a letter to John B. Floyd, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, asking an opportunity to buy the Fort Snelling property in Minnesota. He said he wanted to remove from Vermont, "where genuine Democracy is so poorly thought of by the *great colored party* who rule, and always will here."

Reduction of the Currency.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday this subject was considered. Mr. Lowe recommended, as a means of accomplishing the desired end, that the Government should receive one-tenth of the dues on importations in legal tender. This, he thought, would serve to bring goods down to something nearer the value of gold. "Goods," he truly says, "are now high because paper is plentiful; goods will be low as paper is withdrawn. This method of withdrawing legal tender day by day seems the best for bringing a return to specie payments, and is the easiest, most gradual and most certain in its operation." A committee of five was appointed by the Chamber to consider and memorialize Congress on the subject thus presented. The Government now has an accumulation of $45,000,000 of surplus coin.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1865. NO. 34.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!
CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!
ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.
Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

Aug. 22 3m.

THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,
PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,
BY
STROTHER & CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.
(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.22	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10 15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9 00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12 21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 46	"
" Wake,	6 13	"
" Franklinton,	7 00	"
" Kittrell's,	8 12	"
" Henderson,	8 53	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 56	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10.03	A. M.
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	11 45	P. M.
" Macon,	1 34	"
" Warrenton,	1 57	"
" Ridgeway,	2 22	"
" Junction,	2 39	"
" Henderson,	3 22	"
" Kittrell's,	4 03	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 33	"
" Huntsville,	6 03	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN
N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.
ANDREWS & BARDIN,
WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the
HAT BUSINESS,
No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24-tsep20

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged ondollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO:,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,
ALSO, FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS.
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer of North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20-tf.

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8-tf Raleigh N. C.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14,—tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
MERCHANTS,
No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.,
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-clm.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c., will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.
Sep. 6, 1865-27 tw4w.

L. P. OLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HILLSBORO STREET,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.
September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me immediately.

W. J. PALMER,
20 1w. Principal.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

President Johnson.

When the melancholy tidings of the death of the lamented President Lincoln reached the South, every one exclaimed, "the South had lost its best friend." We were willing to credit the idea, yet the strangeness of the Providence which permitted so diabolical an act, under the circumstances, impressed us most deeply. In spite of our feelings, we could not help the conviction, that God would overrule it to the good of our suffering and distressed people.

The every day developments of the situation, evidently favor the idea that President Johnson is the man for the times. His late policy in regard to Mississippi and his remarks in a late speech addressed to a number of gentlemen from the South, go to confirm the impression.

To avoid the necessity of a long article from our own pen, we have selected two articles in to-day's issue, one from the Richmond *Times*, and the other from the New York *Herald*, on the action of the President towards Mississippi.

Orange.

In another column, we have copied from the Hillsboro *Recorder*, the proceedings of a meeting in Orange nominating Hon. W. A. Graham and S. F. Phillips, Esq., for the Convention. We copy also from the same paper, a card suggesting the name of Jones Watson, Esq., of Chapel Hill for the Convention.

Whether Gov. Graham has yet been advised of the extension of the Executive clemency to him, we have not learned. We should regret deeply, if any barrier should be thrown in the way of the wishes of the people of that noble old county. To prevent this, would it not be well for the people of the county to sign a petition to the President for his immediate pardon, to be submitted to Gov. Holden for his approval and to be forwarded at once to the President? We are quite sure Gov Graham does not desire this and would not favor the movement. We have no information from him or any one else upon the subject, but make our inference from our knowledge of Mr. Graham's general notions of propriety, and because of our extreme anxiety that the wishes of the people of Orange may not be thwarted. The *Recorder* says "from what we have heard it would appear that Gov. Graham will be elected by almost a unanimous vote." We are confident that Gov. Holden will throw no impediment in the way of success.

Candidates in Granville.

At a county meeting some time since, Judge Gilliam, Dr. Grissom and Col. J. S. Amis, were nominated for the Convention. Subsequently Mr. Amis, we regret to say, declined the nomination, and at a recent meeting R. H. Kingsbury, Esq., was nominated in place of Mr. Amis. The regular nominees therefore for the Convention, are Messrs. Judge Gilliam, Dr. Grissom and Russell H. Kingsbury Esq. We regard this as a capital ticket, and we learn that their election is regarded as pretty certain. These gentlemen we understand are opposed to repudiation, unless it may be necessary from motives of policy not to assume the State war debt. We infer however, they are opposed to any action by the Convention.

We regret to learn, that they are opposed by two such worthy conservative men as Messrs. Lyon and Jenkins, whom we understand are in favor of entire repudiation of State, County and individual debts. Mr. Lyon we believe, is not a lawyer, but we should suppose Mr. Jenkins is too good a lawyer to advocate before the people, what he must know the organic law of the Federal government will not allow. We commend to his careful consideration and that of Mr. Lyon, the clear argument of our correspondent "Davie" in Wednesday's issue of the *Sentinel* on this subject.

CRAVEN.—It seems to have been difficult for this County to get suited in candidates. Some time ago, a meeting nominated Wm. B. Wadsworth and Mr. Lehman. Mr. Wadsworth declined. Mr. Chadwick was then nominated and he declined. At a meeting recently held, C. C. Clark and U. H Ritch were nominated. Mr. Ritch had not signified his intention yet to accept. We judge that ticket would be elected easily. Messrs. Clark and Ritch would make excellent members.

South Carolina Convention.

This body met at Columbia on the 13th. The elections are just over. What the complexion of the Convention is we are unable to say. We observe that Gen. Hampton is one of its members. The majority are said by the Northern papers to be conservative men.

ALAMANCE.—We learn that Hon. Giles Mebane and A. H. Boyd, Esq., are candidates for the Convention. An excellent ticket.

The *Sentinel*, a newspaper started in the interest of sore-headed men, and which does not acknowledge the *right* of the government to free the slaves of the South, although it pretends to accept the result cheerfully, published an article yesterday which plainly shows the drift of the plans of some of the financial schemers here. It thinks the coming convention should ignore the existence of the war debt, and that any discussion on that subject is premature. At the close of the article it openly advocates the liquidation of all debts of the State, on the ground of honor. The "old debt"—the one contracted before the war—no one has thought of repudiating; but the *Sentinel* thinks the State in honor bound to pay both. The article will create quite a sensation.

The above is taken from the "E P. B." correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*. The first member of the above sentence is a sheer fabrication. The *Sentinel* is in the interest of no one, but the cause of truth, peace and Union. We doubt if any man North or South admits the *right* of the government to free the slaves, except the *right* which might gives. But in the hope that it may bring peace and future prosperity to the South and to the whole country, and good both to black and white, we do most cheerfully submit to it, without protence or mental reservation. So far as the State debt is concerned, we believe there is a general acquiescence now in the views of the *Sentinel*.

Brownlow vs. Brownlow.

Every body has heard of Parson Brownlow. There are persons however, who do not know that this self-same Parson Brownlow, is at present the Governor of Tennessee. Eight years ago he was the defender of the M. E. Church, South, and one of the most violent men in the South against the abolitionists. Now he is a most rabid enemy to Southern Methodism, and was one of the chief instruments in effecting the formation of a new Holston Conference of the Northern M. E. Church recently in East Tennessee.

In 1857-8 Parson Brownlow was delivering lectures against the abolitionists and in favor of slavery. An exchange produces the following extract from one of his lectures delivered in New Orleans in '57-8. Alas! what is man?

"The Southern Methodist Church is doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the negro than all the shriekers out of hell; the pious abolitionists would enter the Church on Sunday a face as long as the moral law, descant upon and bewail the miseries and wrongs heaped upon the down-trodden sons of Africa, and on the following day, in his picayune grocery, or candy store, would, if he could, swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his cane, and do it in the name of the Lord. "When I get to Heaven," continued the reverend gentleman, "where I expect to go after my death, if I find a regular abolitionist there, I shall conclude he practiced a fraud upon the door keeper, for, in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom shrieker has no more business in our Father's kingdom than Commodore Paulding had in Nicaragua, when he captured the filibusters."

For the Sentinel.

A CARD.

To the Members of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Having learned that it will be impracticable if not impossible, to hold the ensuing Conference at the place appointed, the citizens of Raleigh with great unanimity, do hereby most cordially invite the Conference to hold its next session in this city. We suppose a change of place can only be made by common consent, and we invite immediate correspondence from all the members of the Conference.

N. F. REID.
Sept. 14 1865 B. CRAVEN.

Recuperation of the South.

Within the wide area of the South exists many of the elements of the Republic's recuperation. It is, therefore, a duty of patriotism and self-interest, on the part of the North, to assist in reorganizing the industrial system of the Southern States, that then, as speedily as possible, the machinery of trade and labor may be applied to the development of their resources. An association has been organized in this city, under the title of the "Southern Real Estate and Emigration Company," whose object is to introduce capital, mechanical skill and emigration into the Southern States. The advertisement of the company will be found in another column, and we invite our capitalists, merchants, mechanics and communities generally to give it their attention, and to promote its purpose for their own advantage and the welfare of the common country. The desolating influences of civil strife have left the South comparatively a desert, but it is a desert that can be redeemed and made to contribute untold wealth to the national exchequer and to the coffers of the business men of the North.—The association in question is composed of Southern men who realize the importance of stimulating the energies and enhancing the industrial facilities of the people of their section, and who are chiefly inspired by the desire to be of service to the land of their birth. The efforts will be seconded by all who appreciate the true nature of the paramount mission of the hour, which is to encourage labor and enterprise in the conquered territory, and to redeem the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of the South promptly available for diminishing taxation, paying the national debt, and advancing the prosperity of the Republic.—*N. Y. Mirs.*

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—Recent letters from Rio Janeiro state that Professor Agassiz has had a continual ovation from the Emperor and influential men. He has made a vast collection of objects, and has left for the Amazon, where the Emperor has placed a steamer at his disposal.—He has already, as he prophesied before leaving the United States, and found traces of the glaciers in the neighborhood of Rio de Janerio.

A New York reporter now in New Orleans writes that the inhabitants there have a greater capacity for drinking whiskey and the like than any other people he has ever met: that, in fact, they give their whole attention to it.

Robert J. Walker has the English capitalists and excursionists in tow, showing them the sights. If they listen to him, he will make them see sights before he gets through with them.

The Mobile News says the long drought that has prevailed in Alabama and Mississippi has greatly damaged and cut short the corn crop. The cotton has also suffered by mudding, and the stunning of the growth of the stalk.

We referred briefly on yesterday to the letter of President JOHNSON, in which he sustains the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and as that State has just framed and adopted a permanent Constitution, he subordinates the military to the supreme civil authority of the State.

No administrative act of President JOHNSON will occupy a more prominent and important place in history than his clear and prompt denial of the right of an officer of the army of the United States to disband the militia of a State. It is the first blow aimed by a vigorous and patriotic arm against the claim of military commanders to decide whether the Governor of a State shall exercise the highest constitutional functions of his office.

The letter of President JOHNSON revoking the order of General SLOCUM, dashes to pieces and shatters from cap stone to foundation the Radical scheme for keeping in the Southern States garrisons of United States troops for an indefinite length of time. *The President has distinctly declared that the militia of a State shall perform the police and other duties which the Radicals assert should be entrusted to the officers and soldiers of the regular army of the United States.*

The President and the Jacobins are now fairly at issue, and as the President happens to be the Commander-in Chief of the army and navy, he has demolished the Radicals at the first blow.—The Jacobins say "the people of the Southern States are not to be trusted with the control and protection of their own persons and property; they shall have no voice in the organization of a force of police and militia for the maintenance of order in the Southern States. They must be looked after by regular troops as the Irish and the Hungarians are by English and Austrian dragoons." They declare that even after a Southern State has adopted a permanent form of government it must be treated as a conquered province, and they declare that all acts of the Governors of such States shall be declared null and void when they do not meet the approval of the military commandants who happen to be on duty in those States. Indeed this supremacy of the military over the civil officer is distinctly claimed by the Federal General in Mississippi — On the 19th of August the Provisional Governor of Mississippi issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of that State to organize two companies of militia in each county "to aid in suppressing disorder and maintaining the peace of the Commonwealth." A few days afterwards the military commandant of the Department of Mississippi issued an order from which we make the following extract:

"The Provisional Governor has thought proper, without consultation with the Department Commander, or with any other officer of the United States on duty here, to organize and arm a force in every county, urging the 'young men of the State who have go distinguished themselves for gallantry,' to respond promptly to his call; meaning thereby that class of men who have as yet scarcely laid down their arms with which they have been opposing our Government. Such force, if organized as proposed, is to be independent of the military authority now present and superior in strength to the United States forces on duty in the State. To permit the young 'men who have so distinguished themselves' to be armed and organized independently of the United States military officers on duty here, and to allow them to operate in counties now garrisoned by colored troops filled, as many of these men are not only with prejudice against those troops, and against the execution of orders relative to freedom, but even against our Government itself, would bring about a collision at once, and increase in a tenfold degree the difficulties that now beset the people

* * * * * * *

"It is therefore ordered that District Commanders give notice to all persons within their respective districts, that no military organizations, except those under the control of the United States authorities, will be permitted within their respective commands; and that if any attempt is made to organize after such notice, those engaged in it will be arrested."

Here, then, in the clearest and most emphatic language is the assertion of the right to which we have alluded. Not only is the order of the Governor of Mississippi countermanded, but his agents are menanced with arrest. No issue between a State Governor and a military commander upon a question of supreme authority and power could have been more distinct than this.

It was stated that the Secretary of War, acting under the instructions of the President, had sustained General SLOCUM, and that Governor SHARKEY had indignantly tendered his resignation.—At this intelligence the Radicals yelled with delight, and the friends of civil and Constitutional liberty were oppressed with grief and humiliation. But President JOHNSON, at this fearful crisis in the history of civil liberty in America, has proved faithful to those great political principles to the defence of which he dedicated thirty years of distinguished public life. He sustains the civil Governor of Mississippi in language as emphatic as that employed by General SLOCUM. Here it is, and well worthy is it of being engraved in letters of gold and hung up in the State Capitol of Mississippi:

"*It is believed there can be organized in such county a force of citizen militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government.*

"If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any movement insurrectionary in its character. *One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Governments. General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States, and, as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the Government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom, handed down to the people by the founders of the Republic.* The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union. The main object of Major-General CARL SCHURZ's mission to the South was to aid as much as practicable in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government.—It is hoped that such aid has been given. *The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State Government, requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the Government of the intended interference*

ANDREW JOHNSON."

No man can now doubt the position of Andrew Johnson. With language as simple and direct, and purposes as fixed as that of the lion-hearted Jackson, *he defines the rights of the States, and proclaims his confidence in the loyalty of the people of the South.* With the sword of justice and the Constitution flashing in the eyes of the Jacobins, he has crossed the Rubicon, and planted himself in a position from which neither the power of the Radicals, nor of the Devil, nor of all the imps of sectional hate can ever drive him. Standing as he does proudly beneath the flag of the Constitution, with the dragon of Radicalism beneath his feet, the good, peace-loving, honest, Christian, and God-fearing people of this great country will now rally to his support with an enthusiasm of which the country has known nothing since the days when the hideous Alien and Sedition laws fell before the resistless hosts of Democracy. Many a patriotic and honest heart, which had grown weary and sick with hope deferred, will now revive as does that of the traveller who after days of dreary wanderings, in some arid plain, beholds in the distance the foliage of the gropp of palm trees which mark the oasis, and the life giving waters of the fountain in the trackless desert. Let the South, patient, calm, and loyal, and thank the Giver of all blessings that light at last is breaking through the long night of sorrow, doubt and uncertainty.

Let each State hasten to hurl from its path the dead carcass of negro slavery, and by the election of thoroughly loyal men, send to the National Congress a delegation of good men, whom the Jacobins dare not deny the right to represent *ten loyal free States.—Richmond Times.*

The Muddle in Mississippi Between the Military and Civil Authorities.

The recent action of the President in the difficulty that occurred in Mississippi between the civil and military authorities is of the highest importance. It declares in the most emphatic manner his well matured and fixed policy to restore the late rebellious States to their former condition in the Union. Nothing has transpired during his administration that shows so forcibly the wisdom, spirit and purpose of his plan of reconstruction. And every patriot must hail with satisfaction this evidence of an unswerving determination to restore peace and harmony to the country within the shortest time possible, notwithstanding the schemes and opposition of the War Department and the Jacobins.

We will briefly state the circumstances. Governor Sharkey proposed to organize the militia of Mississippi to preserve order in the State, and to enable him to carry out the President's policy of restoration, amid the chaos that existed there consequent upon the war and the changed relations of the colored and white people. General Slocum, commanding the military there acting by authority of the War Department, interposed and prevented the execution of the Governor's order. Here was a direct conflict of authority. The Governor, who is an able man, and who believed he understood the wishes of President Johnson—having recently had a long conference and full understanding with him—had no doubt that he was doing what was right and prudent. The General, as a subordinate of the War Department, and acting in the true military spirit of obedience, thought he was carrying out the views of the government. While executing those appeal was made to Washington. The President replied without hesitation that his object was to restore civil power to the States, and not to prolong military rule longer than necessary. He sustained the Governor, and disapproved of the military interposition. Such, in a few words, was the issue raised and the disposal of it.

Whether we look at the principle involved or the consequences of this act of the President, we must acknowledge that it is one of the most extraordinary of his government. It will inspire hope and confidence in the hearts of the people South and North; in the South, because they will see in it a speedy return to liberty, prosperity and happiness in the bosom of the Union, and to the North because it will bring back peace, amity, safety for the future, and the former blessings of commercial intercourse. The reunited people everywhere will cordially approve of this harmonizing policy. The Jacobin faction and office-holders only will object to it.

But here a question naturally arises as to the cause of the conflict between different departments of the government, or, rather, as to the conflict between the President and these departments? Does the Jacobin faction still attempt to rule at Washington, through the Secretary of War and other members of the Cabinet? It is evident there is a want of harmony. One would have supposed that the Secretaries of State and War would have understood the President's views and each other in a matter of such vast importance, and have acted in concert. This question could not have been sprung upon them unexpectedly. They both must have known the programme laid down for the Provisional Governor of Mississippi; they could not have been ignorant of President Johnson's instructions and wishes. We cannot resist the conviction that one of these Cabinet officials, at least, and perhaps both, are playing false to the President in his work of reconstruction. At all events, they are not acting in record with them. There is no unity of purpose and action.

Should these gentleman not behave better they will probably receive a notice to leave even before the President is fully prepared to thoroughly reconstruct his Cabinet. If we understand the firm, Jacksonian character of Mr. Johnson, he will not be trifled with, or tolerate any insidous opposition to his measures.

The President had to feel his way step by step through the chaos of difficulties that were in his path when he took the reins of government; but as he advances light breaks upon him, and he begins to see his way clear. He knows already that he stands upon the firm ground of popular opinion and favor. He will not permit, therefore, any party or persons, whether official or not, to obstruct his statesmanlike course. They must go with him, or he will brush them aside as a cobweb with his hand. Following closely upon the clear and terse enunciation of his policy in the Mississippi muddle between the civil and military authorities, in which he shows his purpose to restore the Southern States to full communion in the Union at the earliest practicable period, we learn from our Washington despatches that there is a probability he will soon take another important step in the good work. The opinion is confidently entertained that something approaching a general amnesty will be proclaimed before long, applying it to the several States late in rebellion at such times as they may be prepared to receive it.

Who can doubt that such wise, conciliating and progressive steps, cautiously taken, too, will have the happiest effects? The Southern people are thoroughly cured of rebellious intentions; they have seen the utter folly of them, and they desire to become again loyal citizens of this glorious country. In this we feel assured the President and the mass of the people of the North will help them. The factious Jacobins and agitators must stand aside and let the good work go on, or they will be overwhelmed by an avalanche of public opinion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

RE-OPENED.—Barnum's new museum, in New York, was re-opened Wednesday morning.

DROUGHT.—The drought is very extensive all over New England, and the Buffalo papers say Lake Ontario is lower than it has been for many years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nails! Nails!!

20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, for sale by

W. R ANDREWS.

Sept mber 15, 1865-34-tf.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MRS. ELLEN MORDECAI PROPOSES to open a School for children from 7 to 12 years old, at her residence in Raleigh on the 1st day of October next. Girls will be preferred.

Terms $20 per session of five months.

Raleigh, Sep. 13th, 1865 34-1-pd.

Auction Sale.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18th, 1865

WE WILL SELL AT 11 o'CLOCK,

1	BM	Oil	(Lamp.)
1	Can	"	(Lard)
2	"	"	(Burnt.)
2	Boxes	Varnish.	
3	"	Window Glass.	
9	Doz.	Calf Skins, (damaged)	
1	Case	Brogans.	
1	Lot	Buttons,	
1	"	Moss	
1	"	Paper, (Cap,)	
1	"	" (Letter,)	
1	"	" (Note)	
1	"	Envelopes,	
1	"	Books,	
1	"	Tumblers,	
1	Set	Scales,	

JEWELRY, &c., to close consignments.

TUCKER ANDREWS & CO.

Sept 15.-3.

B. L. PERRY & SON,
Commission
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
BEAUFORT, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER country produce will receive prompt attention.

All articles directed to us at Morehead City will be disposed of according to the shipper's desire.

Beaufort Sept. 14, 1865 34 1m-pd.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1865.

A. CREECH HAS THE PLEASURE TO INform his friends and customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected with great care a large and good assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing the newest styles and latest importations.

Together with Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses Straw Hats, trimmed; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnets, &c, &c.

I have a so in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at prices so as to insure sale; and have opened in the R. Smith building, formerly occupied by Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, corner of Hargett and Fayetteville Streets.

I am not going to puff and blow, and *swear* that I bought more goods than any man living, and can sell cheaper than any other man, or sell more. Nor do I pretend to say that I can cut a man's head off and stick it on again with wax, that he will live, walk and talk again. I deal in no such humbug, but I say CALL and LOOK for yourselves. I will deal with you honestly and treat you right.

I return my thanks for your liberal patronage which I have received for the last fifteen years. I hope by honest dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH

Sept. 13 37 2w.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR A COMmodious house suitable for one large, or two small families, and situated in a quiet and pleasant part of the City. Apply at

32-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C, who promises to give the business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE.

Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 2, 1865 34 tf.

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE Convention can be accommodated at the PLANTER'S HOTEL. Good rooms, attentive servants and good things to eat will be furnished.

Terms moderate. Patronage solicited.

WM T. BAIN,
Per A. J. PARRIS.

Rbleigh, Sep. 12, 1865-2w.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

WANTED,
BEESWAX & TALLOW

WE WILL pay the highest price either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.

WM H SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS.
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N. C., Aug 28, 1865-31-2w-pd.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

President Johnson.

It is now pretty well ascertained that the President will soon visit Richmond. Some time ago we suggested the propriety of inviting him to extend his visit to his native city. Our authorities have invited him, and it is understood that the President has informed Gov. Holden that he will comply with the wishes of our people when he visits Richmond.

Is it not time therefore, that arrangements were being made for his reception? We are poor, but it becomes us to give the Chief Magistrate of the Nation a reception worthy of his office. We hope the city authorities in consultation with the Governor, will make prompt arrangements for the proper reception of the President.

Gen. Ruger's Orders.

We ask the attention of all concerned to the following judicious order from Gen. Ruger. The order is proper, though if we can judge of all the troops in the State from those now garrisoning Raleigh, no danger of interference at the election, could be anticipated. The quiet, orderly deportment of the troops here, so far as we have seen, assure the community, that nothing will occur during their stay with us, to mar the general quiet which prevails. Indiana and Michigan troops are proverbial for order, we believe, in this State:

Headquarters Department of N. Carolina,
RALEIGH, N. C. September 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 141. }

An Election having been appointed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, to be held on the 21st day of September 1865, the following order in relation thereto is published for the government and information of all concerned.

I. On the day of such election, no officer or enlisted man will visit the polls, nor will permission to leave camp or station be given to officers or men, except in cases of necessity.

II. Officers having command of troops will at the request of the civil officers having charge of the elections, render all needful assistance for the preservation of order. If serious disturbance should anywhere occur at the polls such disturbance will be at once suppressed, and the guilty arrested even if such request be not made.

III. Any person guilty of attempting, by force, to prevent an orderly and quiet election, or interfering there with, will be punished with the severity due to acts in their nature essentially hostile to the Government, and to this end such persons will be arrested by the nearest Military Commander, and all the facts in such case reported by him direct to these Headquarters, as well as to his immediate superior.

IV. Commanding officers of Districts, Regiments, Posts or separate Detachments will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

V. The foregoing order is not published under apprehension that the conduct of the troops would otherwise be improper, or that the election would not be orderly, but that the evil disposed, if such there be, may be forewarned and without excuse, and the election be beyond suspicion fair.

By command of Brevet Major General RUGER:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Official. Assistant Adjutant General.
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Asst. Adj. General.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the 49th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14 h, 1865.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment and was opened with prayer by the President, Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The first business in order being the Bishop's Address. The President stated that the address would be delivered or read at ten o'clock, A. M, until which time he suggested that the Council should apply itself to the dispatch of routine business.

On motion of Rev. F. M. Hubbard. D D, the Council proceeded to elect by ballot "the standing committee." The old committee was unanimously re elected, viz:

Rev R. S. Mason, D D, F. M. Hubbard, D D, Albert Smedes, D D, Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Geo. W. Mordecai.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Sutton, the following Committees were appointed.

ON EDUCATION.

Rev. A. A. Watson, J. G. Burr, P. K. Dickinson.

EXECUTIVE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. C Huske, A. A. Benton, C. T. Haigh, R. P. Buxton, C. B. Mallett.

CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. A. Watson, F W. Hilliard, Geo. Patterson, Hon S. J. Person, P. K Dickinson.

(These are the old committees, the only change being in the last committee, on which Rev. Geo. Patterson takes the place of Rev. R. E. Terry.)

At ten o'clock A. M., Bishop Atkinson took the chair, and read an able and interesting address, recommending reunion with the Church of the United States, and urging the Clergy to still greater exertions for the religious improvement of the freedmen in our midst. [The Reporter will probably furnish to-morrow a number of interesting extracts for publication.]

On motion of Rev. R. S. Mason, the Bishop's Address was referred to the committee on the State of the Church

On motion of Rev. Mr Watson, so much of the address as relates to reunion with the Church in the United States, was referred to a select committee, to consist of four on the part of the Clergy, and three on the part of the Laity.

The Bishop appointed the committee as follows: Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. A. A. Watson, Rev. Dr. Hodges, Rev. Dr. Cheshire, Hon. W. H. Battle, Hon. W. M. Shipp, Richard A. Smith.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Sutton, the Council proceeded to elect a Treasurer for the Diocese, *vice* Mr. C. T. Haigh who declined re-election. Mr. John Wilkes of Charlotte, was unanimously elected.

Rev. Mr. Sutton offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Haigh, the late Treasurer, for the faithfulness and ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mordecai moved that a committee be appointed consisting of three Laymen, whose duty it should be to consider during recess, so much of the Bishops address as relates to the support of the Clergy, that they report to the Bishop, and publish their report, if approved by him in the *Church Intelligencer*, for the information and guidance of the parishes.

This motion was adopted, and the Bishop appointed Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai. K. P. Battle and J. B. Batchelor.

The Bishop announced the following committees.

ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Revs. F M Hubbard D. D., Edwin Geer, M A Curtis, D. D., Hon John H Bryan, Kemp P Battle.

ON CANONS.

Revs. J C Huske, H H Prout, G B Wetmore, Hon. R P Buxton, Jos B Batchelor.

ON FINANCE.

G W Mordecai. E J. Hale, P C Cameron, L Henderson, John Wilkes.

ON ELECTIONS.

Revs W C Hunter, Jos W Murphy, and Mr B A Capehart.

ON NEW PARISHES.

Revs Geo M Everhart, M H Vaughn, and Mr. George Mills.

ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Revs M R Wetmore, Israel Harding, and Mr. J R Joyner.

The Council then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment, Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D. presiding.

On motion of Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, so much of the Bishop's Address as relates to the religious advancement of the freedmen of the Diocese, was referred to a select committee of three.

The chair appointed Rev Geo. M. Everhart, Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., and Hon. R. P. Buxton, to constitute this Committee.

On motion of Rev. R. B. Sutton, leave of absence for the remainder of the session was granted to Rev. Lucien Holmes.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Cheshire, the Council adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

LATEST NEWS.

We have received the latest papers through the kindness of Mr. Harris and the Express Agent.

The Secretary of War orders that all the colored troops in the department of North Carolina, raised in the Northern States, be mustered out of service.

The President on Tuesday pardoned, J. W. Cuningham of Person, and Dr J. Bellamy of New Hanover.

In Georgia the persons holding cotton, are sending it in to market.

It is rumored that Gen. Slocum, has tendered his resignation to the President.

The Treasurer of the State of Ohio has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

Lt. Gen Longstreet of the late Confederate army arrived in Baltimore last Thursday.

It is said that the colored people of Raleigh have invited Chief Justice Chase, Greely, Butler, Wilson, Sumner, Stevens, Harlan and others to attend their Convention to be held in this City.

Gen J. C Breckinridge arrived in Quebec on the 11th.

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., at Oaklands, Prince George county, Va., at the residence of the bride's father. by the Rev. H. Petty, Mr. WM. M. WATERBURY, of Fayetteville, N. C., to MISS EMMA J. BROCKWELL, daughter of John F. Brockwell, Esq.

DIED,

At Beaufort, N. C., September 6th, 1865, at 4 o'clock A. M., JAMES H., infant son of Col. James H and Emma R. Taylor, aged 8 months and 6 days.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40 ; Silver 1 35.
Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.
New York Exchange—par.
N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Farmer's, 30. Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 15.
Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.
Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.
Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

September 15, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	35
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound.	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20.
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—newcrop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand.

Public Meeting.

A portion of the people of Orange county, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday the 29th of August, when the following proceedings were had:

Upon motion of A. C. Murdock, Esq., Dr. Gay was called to the chair, and Capt. J W Latta was requested to act as secretary.

The Chairman stated that the purpose of the meeting was to call out candidates to represent the county in the approaching State Convention.

After a brief conversation, on motion, Gov. William A. Graham, and Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., were declared to be the unanimous choice of the meeting.

A committee consisting of Thomas Wilson, A C Murdock and Wm W Guess Esqrs., was appointed to notify Messrs. Graham and Phillips of the action of the meeting.

The committee having performed that duty, soon returned, accompanied by Gov. Graham and Mr. Phillips, who, in short and appropriate speeches, acknowledged the honor done them, and signified their willingness to serve as members of the Convention, if it was the will of the people to elect them.

On motion, these proceedings were directed to be published in the *Recorder*.

A. W. GAY, Chm'n.
J. W. LATTA. Sec'y.

Jones Watson, of Chapel Hill, will be supported for the Convention from Orange by
MANY VOTERS.

An Outrage.

Two men dressed in soldier's clothes entered the dwelling of Mr. Leonidas Brown, a highly respectable citizen of Salisbury, on last Saturday, and after insulting his wife, breaking open a trunk, and rifling it and several drawers, vanished into the streets. Mr. Brown was absent, having walked up town. Now this is an outrage that should not be submitted to. Men who have the audacity to enter private residences in open daylight in the town of Salisbury, in defiance of law military, civil, and divine, for the purpose of perpetrating their fell designs of larceny and rapine are miscreants and undeserving of mercy, and the city and military authorities should take some measures to ferret out and punish the offenders and protect private citizens against such intrusion and depredations. The fact is the town needs a regular paid Police, for what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the present plan has been tried long enough to convince all of its insufficiency.—*Salisbury Banner.*

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.—Persons in the confidence of the French Government distinctly assert that Louis Napoleon will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the most flattering terms. These will embrace the fullest civil and political franchises, including religious toleration, suffrage, and all the blessings conferred upon and secured to the Americans. Shrewd operators have, it is alleged, been buying vessels in anticipation of the demand for them for the purpose of transporting cargoes of human beings to the new empire. —*Wash. Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

Duty of Southern Conventions.

We endorse the following from the remarks of the Natchez *Courier*, alluding to the Mississippi Convention:

"The work for the Convention seems simple enough. The very fact of the election of delegates to a convention called for such purpose as avowed, is a declaration by the people that they accept the terms offered by the President and wish to resume their duties as citizens of the United States. Compliance with these terms consists simply in faithfully supporting the Constitution and the Union, and guaranteeing freedom to the negro — The first part of the condition is complied with, or rather the evidence of such compliance is given, by each individual, in taking the amnesty oath; and the second part is all that is left for the Convention to fulfill. This is short and simple—there is nothing in it that ought to occupy the Convention more than two days from the day of its organization. There need be no review of our late past. Every man remembers enough. No good can come from declamations and speeches about "negro suffrage," or any thing relating to the future of the negro, except the matter of freedom. All discussion relating to aught else but the work in hand can not, by any possibility, accomplish any thing but positive harm.

"He that hath knowledge spareth his words."

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington,	Greensboro',
New Berne,	Salisbury,
Goldsboro',	Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-28-tf.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W E PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in Newberne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD.
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.

Sep. 11-33-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.
Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 eod1oct.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.
Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS, BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys. and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.
Give us a call.
27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.
Sep. 6 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.
September 4, 1865-25-td.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,
Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.
PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this New Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.
For particulars, see Circular, or address
REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
21- Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.
Raleigh, September 8, 1865 28 1w.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, min ral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.
GEO. T. COOKE.
September 1, 1865 23 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.
Aug. 25-tf.

THE OLD LINE OPEN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVING SOLD OUT THEIR FIRST PURCHASE, now offer an entirely new and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

selected with great care by our Col. Tucker, and especially adapted to the wants of this community.—Our house having been in constant operation for more than forty years before the war, and now resuming with a Cash Capital, we can offer great inducements both to the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods will be complete in the next ten days, comprising all the latest and most desirable Styles. W H & R S TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES Hats, in Straw and Velvet. Call and see them. W H & R S TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

THAT LOT OF FINE HATS SO LONG EXPECTED has arrived. Those in search of a place for the skull can find here a stylish Golgotha.
W H & R S TUCKER.

A New Item in Our Business.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY Made Clothing, consisting of Gent's and Youth's Business Suits. Also, Coats, Vests and Pants separately. W H & R S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALITIES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. W H & R S TUCKER.

Confectionaries! Confectionaries!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CANDIES Prunes, Raisins, Citron &c.
W H & R S TUCKER.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!!

FANCY SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND Sozodont, which is so much desired and universally used. W H & R S TUCKER.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!!

A LARGE AND COMMANDING STOCK, CONsisting in part, of Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Spices, Vinegar, Spiced Oysters, in Cans, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruits, Cheese, Crackers, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wines! Wines!! Liquors! Liquors!!

OUR STOCK CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. BEST Champagnes, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wines, French, Otard and Cognac Brandies, Old Bourbon and Star Whiskey, Plantation Bitters, Champagne Cider, Scheidam Schnapps, Porter, Ale, &c., Cigars and Tobacco. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

We invite special attention of Country Merchants and the Retail Trade to our extensive Stock which will be constantly replenished from the principal Northern Markets, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as any house South of the Potomac, difference in freight considered.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, September 12-32-tf.

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the Church at Oak Level, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 9 o'clock A. M.
WM. S. LONG, Sec'y.
Graham, Sep. 8, 1865-29-5t.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 118 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &C., &C., received on consignment.

A member of the house is now in Raleigh purchasing Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on O. D. Cooke at the store of F. D. & W. E. Clark, on the south side of Hargett St., next door East of Messrs. Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
Sept 12-31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns,
Single Barreled Guns,
Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.
For sale low.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
31-tf. WITH HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.
1 splendid Gold Watch,
1 fine Black Silk Dress.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sept. 12 1865, 31-tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
80 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds Garrified Copperas,
850 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,
Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,
10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10,
1 dozen Wheel Heads,
Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Griddles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Girsingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels, Forks Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Laces and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.
Sep. 6, 1865-28-2w.

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's cloudy portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies,
And love blooms on immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal;
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade.
But lives for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the songs that echo there,
Through those enchanting bowers.

The city's shining towers we may not see,
With our dim mundane vision;
For death, the silent warder, keeps the key
That open the gates elysian.

But sometimes when adown the western sky,
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward tunefully,
Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And, while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory,
Stream brightly through the azure vault,
And half reveal its story.

Oh, land unknown! Oh, land of love divine,
Father all-wise, eternal,
Guide these wandering, way-worn feet of mine,
To these sweet valleys vernal.

Interview of Southerners with the President.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives the annexed account of an interview of Southerners with President Johnson:

Yesterday morning a delegation of Southerners, numbering some fifty persons, representing seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee—called on President Johnson, for the purpose of paying their respects and expressing their confidence in his Administration, and returning thanks for the lenient course he has pursued toward their respective States.

The delegation was introduced to the President about 10 o'clock, and after the usual courtesies, Hon. W. H. McFarland, of Virginia, addressed the President, in substance as follows:

I became his agreeable and pleasant duty to say that they called upon him to assure him of their personal regard, and their confidence in his purpose to administer the Government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship; confident that his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts; and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the General Government, and in making this pledge as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

In behalf of the South, he thanked the President for the kindness and leniency that had been shown them, and expressed the thought that whatever may be said to the contrary, the purpose and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

After Mr. McFarland had concluded his remarks, President Johnson replied eloquently, expressing gratification at having so large a delegation of Southerners to call upon him. He said he could not find language adequate to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit:

He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war; he had urged the Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the Constitutional rights of the slave owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field. He himself had been a slave holder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the Union and slavery, that slavery must go, and the Union be saved.

He said he had confidence in their devotion to the restoration of the Union and professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and re-storing peace, happiness, goodwill, and union. He did not believe the *sensation* letter-writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there existed in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact.

He said he had confidence in the professions of the people of the South and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The feud existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendship, now it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. He said the mission of the great people was high and holy, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President continued in an eloquent manner to refer to the existing condition of public affairs, and the future grandeur of this mighty nation, when the fraternity between the different sections of the Union is fully restored.

"Belle Boyd" in a New Character.—A late London paper says:

It is stated that the notorious Rebel, "Belle Boyd" late of Virginia, is about to try her fortune on the London stage. The effort is creditable enough, but the necessity for it is highly discreditable to the English Secessionists, who have allowed her to come to want. Not long ago, having sold or pawned all her jewelry, &c., she was literally turned out of the hotel at which she was stopping, penniless, and with nothing but what she had on her back, the landlord detaining all her trunks and their contents. I have been told that a play has been written expressly for her *debut*, in which some of the incidents of her career as a Rebel spy are worked out in the most approved melodramatic style.

We learn that several hundred bales of cotton, belonging to the estate of Dan'l McRae, deceased, some in Montgomery and some in Anson county sold on Tuesday last, at public auction, at an average of 25 cents per pound, at six months credit, secured by note payable in specie.—*Wades. Argus.*

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attor's at Law.---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.
BAKER, COWPER & Co.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO

For Sale.

A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.
Gold coin for sale also.
30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables, Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rosewood Piano.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER COWPER & Co's.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865, 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. R. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consigments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO.—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26 tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25 sept8.

☞ Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [m]

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEV[illegible] STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m